

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 36. VOL. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
EDITED
By Joseph Ficklin.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, and FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES & TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TIR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821.—tf

Adam Maguire,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced

Fancy Weaving,

In all its various branches, the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LANE'S INN, where he will weave

Carpets, Double Coverlids, Table Linen, Summer Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Flax Seed and Flax Thread. He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.

February 15.—7

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$3000, I am now willing to take something less than \$500 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2, 1820—44\$1f

AUCTION.

Daniel Bradford,
HAS RESUMED THE
Auction and Commission
Business,

At his old stand, corner of Short and Upper
streets, next door to Col. James Morris-
son's.

Sales every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
morning—also on court days and the day of
the General Election. Particulars will be
given in the bills.

N. B. He will, on application, attend to any
other sales, on moderate terms.

Lexington, July 28, 1821—31—3t.

BIBLES.

THE Managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary
BIBLE SOCIETY, inform the public
that a part of the new edition of BIBLES are
now ready for distribution. They are execu-
ted in a manner that it is hoped will give a general
satisfaction. The price to Societies and
Associations, will be 62 cents per copy, it
being the actual cost. Applications for Bibles
will be made to Col. JOHN MC CALLISTER,
who has been appointed agent in place of
Thomas Wallace, esq. resigned.

JAMES TROTTER, Standing
THOS. T. SKILLMAN, Commit-
THOS. NELSON, See.

Lexington, August 13, 1821—33

N. B. Printers of papers who will be so
obliged as to give me a few insertions,
will confer a favor on the Managers of the
Ky. Auxiliary Bible Society.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, FIVE, OR SIX
LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, and as many
GIRLS, from 12 to 16 years old, for which a
moderate price will be given.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

June 7, 1821—23t

WOOL WANTED.

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.
WILL give CASH for CLEAN WASH-
ED WOOL. Apply at their Factory,
or at their Store in Lexington.

May 1821.

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—23t

ELEGANT SADDLERY

AND PLATED WARE.

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES & TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TIR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821.—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of Spring & Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF CALICOES, CAMBRICK MUSLINS
Canton Crapes
Luteshings, Senshaws, and Mantuas
Book and Fancy Muslins
Irish Linens
Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres
Naukins, Morocco Shores, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS
Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels
Nails and Window Glass
Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.
They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN
& Co.'s Superior Glazed

Rifle Gun-Powder,

By the Keg or Canisters—Also,

Cotton Yarns,

Of all sizes from the Factory of Postlethwait, Brand & Co.—all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

TILFORD & TROTTER

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1821—8

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANTIZE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHES,

Angloona, Buff & other CASSIMERES,

Parian Plaid CLOAKS,

Canton Crapes

Anton Crap Robes and Shawls,

Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,

Cicilian Stripe and other Galicos!

IRISH LINENS,

Scotch Ginghams,

Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,

Domestics—Thread Laces and Edgings,

Crimson and other RIBBONS,

Hortery and Gloves of all kinds,

Worsted Shirts,

Fancy Cravats,

Black Silks, cut Velvets, Sattins,

Fine Muslins, silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule

Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c. &c.

AS USUAL

Groceries, Hardware, Queen's
ware &c.

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, January 18th, 1821—3t

NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his

former Stock, a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,

and receive orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, of BRASS, for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the state.

Also—for sale as above, a new and a second hand GIG, which will be sold low for Cash.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Major JOHN WATTS's sale on the 9th of March last, are also requested to come forward and take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, December 28, 1820—52

John Stickney,

FOR SALE, ON THE LOWEST TERMS, AT HIS NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WICKLIFFE'S TAVERN,

BEST quality of COFFEE, Molasses, Rice,

Mackarel, Orleans and Ohio Sugar, White

kev by the barrel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Log

wood, Madder, Copperas, Gil Vitriol, Aqua

Fortes, Epsom and Glauber Salts, together

with a variety of GROCERIES, and other articles

determined to close its concerns as early as possible.

Application to be made to Capt. Clifton

Allen, Peter Flanagan, Esq. or the subscriber

THOMAS WORALL, Pres. W. C. B.

March 30, 1821—14t

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

AND AT HIS OLD STAND,

An assortment of Garden Seeds,

Dry and Ready Mixed PLANTS, Spirits Tur-

pentine, Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass, Put-

ter, and Glue of all kinds.

Also, a Carriage,

(On a new and simple construction) adapted

for one or two horses—PRICE \$250.

May 1, 1821.

State of Kentucky :

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.

June Term, 1821.

Polly Salliers, Complainant,

Against

Isaac Salliers, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY FOR A DIVORCE.

THIS day came the Complainant by her

counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction

of the court, that the Defendant, Isaac

Salliers, is no inhabitant of this state, and he

having failed to enter his appearance herein

according to law, and the rules of this court;

On the motion of the complainant by her

counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said de-

fendant do appear here on or before the first

day of next September term and answer

the complainant's bill herein, the same will

be taken for confessed against him—and it is

further ordered, that a copy of this order be

inserted in some authorized newspaper pub-

lished in this state for two months successively.

Notice is therefore Given,

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6.

BANK FAILURES.

The disasters attending banks are truly alarming. New-York, Virginia, Georgia and Missouri all come in for a share in this sort of news. Accounts of the situation of the Bank of Missouri, and one of Savannah are to be found in our columns of to-day.

An officer of a bank in Richmond Va. has been arrested for keeping the books of the bank improperly, and forcing the cash account to balance without the funds necessary to justify it. A Mr. E. W. Milligan has absconded from the Phenix Bank in New York, taking with him 70,000 dollars. A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for his apprehension and safe return with the funds.

Town and Village population.

The list of the towns and villages in Kentucky exhibits a population of about one-fifteenth of the number in the state; but, as many are inhabited by families cultivating the soil, it may be stated that there are about nineteen-twentieths of the population of Kentucky supported by agricultural pursuits, and ruled by the other one-twentieth, who fill the state appointments generally, except county court magistrates and militia officers who are mostly taken from the country.

Judge Haywood of Tennessee.—We state from good authority that the important opinion of this gentleman as published in the Kentucky newspapers, found its way to the press without any of the solemnities of a court. It partakes more of a political than a judicial act. The other two Judges, White and Emmerson, have given no opinion on the subject of the Bank of Tennessee.

THE AURORA.

The concern which the well informed editors of some Atlantic papers take in our state affairs were not expected to be so positive against us—leaving no room to revoke or change, should they discover that they have been rather hasty in forming their conclusions. Some of those gentlemen treat the great Adam Smith with little respect—“he was a theorist possessed of too little practical knowledge to be useful in this country.” May we not, in the West, apply these arguments to our advantage against the acknowledged great men who assail us? Is it not possible that these great men in our large Atlantic cities may know nothing of remote regions in this union, except the little they hear through papers like their own? The minority in this state have much better reasons for their complaining—to their superior knowledge of the country may be added the great interest they feel in promoting its welfare by what we presume to consider their ruinous plans.

The general objections to the banking system are admitted by the people of Kentucky; but they are making an experiment of what we consider a new plan. Banking policy heretofore scraped together all the cash to be found to commence with, and shortly after exploded like torpedoes, without a cent. It is the policy of the present system to begin without money, in hopes of concluding with vaults overflowing; and this result is no chimera of wild speculators, but a part of the approved plan which the enemies of the new bank rely upon for success.—It must be, and is acknowledged, that the solvency of every bank in the union rests on future collections, and not on cash in hand. They have loaned dollars by thirty, forty, and fifty thousands, and have been often compelled by their own actual wants to press their debtors as flat as flounders to the ruin of both bank and debtor.

The new bank in Kentucky loans by hundreds only, and may certainly collect with as little loss as any other bank. We can see no advantage in the future prospects of any bank over that of our own state. A wise man, attentive to the history of banking, such as this day's paper contains, would find a good excuse with his children if he should lay up the notes of the bank of the Commonwealth in preference to any bank notes in the United States.

The editor of the Aurora, with all his great and useful labours, has given one striking instance of his ignorance of affairs out of town.—His knowledge of the science of war procured for him the appointment of Adjutant General in our late contest with Great Britain: he was called into service where a large army of Pennsylvania militia were embodied; and so little did he understand the feelings and dispositions of the men of his own state, that he soon caused a disturbance of such a serious nature that Gen. Gaines, the commanding officer of the district, thought proper to allow him to return to the city of Philadelphia.—This only proves what has always been known, that very few men are competent to all sorts of business.

We are not detracting from the worth of this gentleman in the main, or any other Editors of the Atlantic, who kindly lend their advice, although it comes more in the character of a military order than friendly council; but we do believe and suspect that their remarks would have more weight, and serve much better the purposes of future fame, if they were directed to the amelioration of the sufferings of the respective states in which they live, where we discover with unfeigned sorrow, that there is a goodly number, and from the patience they endure the times, there is reason to appre-

hend, nothing will be done for their advantage.—Let the laws have their own way, was the language of some of our fellow citizens, when the measures of Mr. Jefferson were aiming to *avert* war! The same language is now heard from the opposers of relief in every state. The unfortunate victims of such erroneous plans of government have a full share of our commiseration. We too in Kentucky are advocates for the laws being allowed to rule, but by this we mean that laws enacted in 1821, are as binding in our state as if they had the advantage of a score of ages in their favor, and that the provision of our constitution for keeping law-makers always ready at hand, convinces us that they have a right to pass such laws as the real wants of the people may require. If such had been the understanding of the respect that was due to the laws of the land, the Embargo, Non-intercourse, together with sundry other salutary acts of our government, would have met with a better fate from the law-abiding part of this country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SIR.—Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to make a few remarks on a piece under the editorial head in the Western Monitor of the 28th inst, relative to calling the legislature earlier than the time of their annual meeting. I sincerely regret that the Monitor should have in its columns sentiments so inconsistent with the general interest and opinions of the people. The writer speaks of the call of the legislature as an extra session; and dwells much upon the additional expense attending it, when it is evident that neither the executive nor any person friendly to the call, has any idea of an extra session, but an earlier meeting only. So far from its being attended with more cost, it would be a saving of expences; both to the numbers individually and to the government. The weather is now pleasant, the days are yet long, and a more leisure time than any other season in the year. Why then should there be objections to the earlier convocation? As relates to the sales of the public lands, the writer seems to think it will make no difference; but I will beg leave to ask the gentleman whether a certainty of the sales at a certain time, would not add more to the general capital; than a continued state of suspense and doubt, on the part of many of the people, and especially those inimical to the bank, whether sales will ever be made for that purpose, or at least for several years yet to come; and as relates to the increase of issues of these notes, so very much wished for by a great portion of the people, would it not be important to know whether the sales of these lands would not justify greater issues? Should this be the case, which I believe there is little doubt of, would not the increase of these notes to one or two millions of dollars more, be an additional interest to the state, as well as an additional relief to debtors. Surely if a few of the first applicants have already been benefited, which the writer acknowledges; others may and ought to derive the same advantages; but industry, prudence and economy are recommended as a cure for the pecuniary distress. I would wish all my heart unite with the writer in these particulars, and I believe no people can use greater exertions in that way, than the people in Kentucky are now doing, according to their ability; but like the man who cannot labour when he is sick, so a great many of the people of this state are deprived of the means of performing this great and laudable work.—The writer's arguments brings fresh to my mind, the parable of the man travelling from Jerusalem to Jerico, who was stripped by thieves of all he had and left on the road half dead. It so happened that a priest passed by on one side, turning his head, no doubt from the wounded man, giving once in a while a side glance only, for fear of being noticed by the distressed traveller. Next to him comes a Levite, who being more bold and less sympathetic, looks on the wounded man, and no doubt like many of our acquaintances in this day, upbraids the poor man for being in that situation; telling him he had come there too early or too late, and had not taken sufficient care; that he ought to have acted as he himself had done: and thus leaves him without affording any relief, passing on the other side. But the next that comes is a Samaritan, a man possessed of feeling and commiseration. Does he enquire into the cause of the man's distress? No. He binds up his wounds, and immediately takes him to an inn, a place where relief is to be had, and not only paid for his night's lodging, but engages to pay all subsequent expenses, until the wounded traveller is able to help himself.—Does the writer in the Monitor act the part of the good Samaritan? No. But like the unfeeling Levite, he blames the unfortunate debtor, tells him not to look to the legislature for aid—that he must help himself; that this is the best time to pay debts—that the interest and costs are accumulating; but never once notices the debtor's bruises nor his sickness; never tells us that his stock in trade, his house and lot, or his farm has been seized by the sheriff and sold for little or nothing. His credit and his spirits sunk, his customers gone, and his business so declined, that he is not now able to support himself and his suffering family even upon the meanest fare; he is now loaded with the most opprobrious epithets. He is a dishonest man, he will not pay his debts; he is a speculator—he has reached too far in the purchase of surplus produce of his country for the constitutionality or expediency of the se-

dition act; not willing to encounter the general sentiments of reprobation with which this obnoxious measure is now held and viewed in these United States; and entertaining as I fondly trust my honorable friends from Georgia and South Carolina do, the same opinions with myself in relation thereto, they have taken shelter behind the bench of judges; contending that the constitution is a government of checks and balances; that by this theory the judiciary of the United States is the efficient check on the usurpations of congress in the enactment of laws, not warranted by the constitution; and that when this department has imposed its sanction in the exposition or execution of a law that no other department of our government have a right to interfere. And that as the law in question during its existence was enforced by the judicial power, and is now expired, that congress have no constitutional right to interfere. These doctrines are beautiful in theory, and the arguments deduced therefrom are plausible and ingenious. They are such as caught my youthful mind as steering political orthodoxy; but which recent events in the history of our country have taught me to receive with caution and distrust; as subject to many limitations, and as entirely inapplicable to the questions we are called upon to decide. But before I proceed to their refutation, permit me Mr. Chairman, to premise, that there is no honorable gentleman on this floor who can entertain a higher reverence for the judicial character than myself; believing as I do, that there is no station in the social body requiring for the discharge of its arduous duties more exalted qualities of mind and heart; and next to the ministers of our Holy Religion, they have my esteem and veneration.—Sentiments which I have cherished during an intercourse of more than 20 years, during which my professional pursuits have produced an almost daily intercourse with gentlemen who have filled the bench with honour and integrity—but entertaining these sentiments as I sincerely do, I cannot forget that judges are at best men, partaking, in common with us all, the frailties, passions and imperfections incident to our nature; that like us they are what nature, education, habit and particular modes of life have made them. I must be permitted to express my opinion, with much humility indeed, that the judiciary of the United States is not the only depositary of the constitution of the United States, and of the rights and liberties of its citizens; the only expositors, in the last resort of the constitution and laws of the different states, as regards the delicate and important questions which have occurred, and will again occur from the conflicting claims of national and state sovereignties. Much as these conflicts are to be deprecated, they must occur, and whenever they do occur, believe me, Mr. Chairman, I speak it in no evil augury, or melancholy foreboding; but from my limited observations on men and events which have passed before me, or are to be found recorded on the page of history, you will see opinions of your judiciary arrayed on the side of that power from which they have derived their honors and emoluments, and so of our state judiciaries too. It is human nature, which in spite of the utmost efforts of the virtuous and the wise, will bend the human mind, unconscious of the bias to the dominion of her impious sway.”

PLAIN TRUTH.

August 29th 1821.

THE JUDICIARY.

We present to our readers an extract from Mr. Talbot's speech in January last, on the subject of the sedition law. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Talbot, the delegation from Kentucky, together with about 18 members from other states, warmly advocated the same course; but the infidelity of the Judiciary prevailed by a few votes.—This dangerous doctrine gains ground “step by step”—the people, for whose benefit the fine under the sedition law were collected, have for twenty years declared by a repeal of the act, and by reiterated expressions of abhorrence for its passage, that they will not have money obtained by such unrighteous means. Yet the Senate of the Unit d States, feeling greater respect for the Judiciary than for the sovereign will of the nation, continue to withhold fines from the sufferers. The constitution in general terms provides for the freedom of speech, but an act of congress declared certain expressions to be seditious, and the Judiciary, which seldom opposes executive power in any country, punshed sundry persons severely under said law. The people at length became alarmed; awoke from their slumbers of security, and compiled their representatives to repeal the odious act, and impeach Judge Chase, the most daring among the offenders.—We consider this unequivocal construction of the constitution by the people, more binding on the government than any thing coming from all the Judges and Lawyers of the Federal and State Courts; and we trust, the subject will never be permitted to rest till the point is gained. The Judiciary has gained this important “step” which may hereafter serve as a stand for another stride, if the people do not throw their representatives, remove it. In this way encroachments begin. Although this is not the only step of the Judiciary to supremacy, it is the first; and if congress, from the year 1817, have been able to do more in a matter so clear, what right have the people to hope for better times in future?—If the money collected under the sedition law, is refunded, it will, in some degree, be considered gently reproving the Judiciary department: such reproaches are salutary, and tend very much to preserve the health of the whole system. The other departments that passed this odious law, have not only been reproved, but severely reprimanded, and yet the Judiciary department, equally guilty, has been permitted to escape; does not this show that we are governed by some strange infatuation, in our partiality for the Judiciary in preference to the Legislative branch of the government?

M. TALBOT'S SPEECH.

But our opponents, Mr. Chairman, not choosing to encounter this question, arguments in support either of the constitutionality or expediency of the se-

dition act; not willing to encounter the general sentiments of reprobation with which this obnoxious measure is now held and viewed in these United States; and entertaining as I fondly trust my honorable friends from Georgia and South Carolina do, the same opinions with myself in relation thereto, they have taken shelter behind the bench of judges; contending that the constitution is a government of checks and balances; that by this theory the judiciary of the United States is the efficient check on the usurpations of congress in the enactment of laws, not warranted by the constitution; and that when this department has imposed its sanction in the exposition or execution of a law that no other department of our government have a right to interfere. And that as the law in question during its existence was enforced by the judicial power, and is now expired, that congress have no constitutional right to interfere. These doctrines are

tion act; not willing to encounter the general sentiments of reprobation with which this obnoxious measure is now held and viewed in these United States; and entertaining as I fondly trust my honorable friends from Georgia and South Carolina do, the same opinions with myself in relation thereto, they have taken shelter behind the bench of judges; contending that the constitution is a government of checks and balances; that by this theory the judiciary of the United States is the efficient check on the usurpations of congress in the enactment of laws, not warranted by the constitution; and that when this department has imposed its sanction in the exposition or execution of a law that no other department of our government have a right to interfere. And that as the law in question during its existence was enforced by the judicial power, and is now expired, that congress have no constitutional right to interfere. These doctrines are

thus has terminated the life of perhaps the most extraordinary man who has ever figured upon the page of history. Born of obscure, and without evident means of advancement, he rose to supreme power, not only over France, but over the continent of Europe, and his authority was extended to both hemispheres. Disdaining man but as the means of his own exaltation he probably surpassed all other personages in his ascendancy over every one who came within the vortex of his personal influence. After having dethroned Kings, and overthrown Empires, he became himself the fatal ball of fortune—was dethroned and exiled to a high rock, in the midst of the ocean, under the guard of the greatest powers of Europe. There he was imprisoned, and there he has expired—a striking example of the inevitable destruction attending an uncontrollable ambition, and a warning to despots. Bonaparte had too great talents to be at liberty. He had violated all law when he exercised power, and the doctrine of necessity, abrogated all law in his imprisonment. The European Potentates were afraid to suffer this brand to touch the combustible materials which composed their respective nations. The death of Napoleon has perhaps brought into activity the pretensions of a living pretender to the throne of France. The effect of this event on that is not easy to be foreseen, or even conjectured. It gives Austria some power, and takes away from the influence of Great Britain. We hope those whom his death has already placed at ease upon their thrones, will be induced to recollect that legitimacy cannot secure loyalty—when it endeavours to oppress, instead of benefitting mankind—and aims only at the perpetuation of power, instead of increasing human happiness.

Soon after the arrival of Captain Hendrie in London at the admiralty with despatches, announcing the death of Bonaparte, Viscount Melville forwarded the substance of the despatch to Carlton House in a box, by a messenger, Mr Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, followed soon after by the King's Pa-

Further particulars.

The despatches brought by Capt. Croker, announcing the death of Bonaparte, are dated St. Helena, May 17. That event took place on the 5th of May, at 10 minutes past six in the afternoon. The illness of the ex-Emperor lasted, in the whole, six weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as nearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness, he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died with the same disease. On examining after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the “ruling passion strong in death.” As he found his end approaching, he was habited, at his own request, in his uniform of Field Marshall, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp-bed, on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and preferred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted, that the Heron, which brought the despatch, also bore the body of Bonaparte to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot in which he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence. Though Bonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the bystanders that he was so near. At the departure of the Heron, no day had been fixed for the funeral; but it was understood that it would be solemnized with the military honors due to his rank.

REFERENCES.

* The seat of government of the state.

† County towns.

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the general aggregate amount of each description of persons in the District of Kentucky,—by classes.

Free white Males, 223,696
do Females, 210,948

Total Whites, 434,644

Male Slaves, 63,914
Female do, 62,818

Total Slaves, 126,732

Free coloured persons, 2 Males, 1493
Females, 1256

Total free coloured persons, 2,759

All other persons except Indians not taxed, 182

TOTAL INHABITANTS, 564,817

Amongst which are

529 Foreigners not naturalized.

132,162 Persons engaged in Agriculture.

1,617 Engaged in Commerce.

11,779 Engaged in Manufactures.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Evening Gazette of

August 17.

CONFIRMATION OF BONAPARTE'S DEATH.

The ship Elizabeth, on board of which was the body of Bonaparte to England, but that we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot in which he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence. The dissolution was so calm and serene that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the bystanders that he was so near. At the departure of the Heron, no day had been fixed for the funeral; but it was understood that it would be solemnized with the military honors due to his rank.

We learn that owing to a constant succession of easterly winds, there had been few arrivals from the United States, at London for some time past.

From the Courier.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The following intelligence arrived in town yesterday from St. Helena:

St. Helena, May 7.—Bonaparte died on

the 5th of June. The only article

of interest by this arrival is the con-

firmation of the decease of NAPOLEON

ON BONAPARTE, who died on the

5th of May last. The account was re-

ceived in England from St. Helena, and

couriers were immediately despatched to every court in Europe with the intelli-

gence.

SUMMARY.

FROM THE NEWARK EAGLE.

The following is a list of the principal female writers of England at present living: Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Radcliffe, (neice of Mrs. Barbauld,) Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Inchbald, Miss Hutton, Miss H. M. Williams, Mrs. Capple, Miss Porter, Miss Benger, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Marcel, Mrs. Lowry, Miss Owen, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Ibdetson, Miss Herschel, Miss Alkin, Mrs. Graham, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Cullen, M. D'Arblap (Miss Burney,) and Miss Baillie. Besides others of less celebrity, but perhaps equal merit, whose names are not present to our recollection.

The Marquis of Drogheda, who was reported by the English and Irish papers to be dead, has contradicted the report. Unless he is a notorious liar, he is certainly entitled to credit!

The city and county of Philadelphia, contains 27,096 taxable inhabitants. 112 persons died in New-York, last week.

One whole page of a Newspaper, printed in Easton, Pa. is occupied with advertisements of sheriff's sales!

There are at present 35 Peace Societies in the U.S.

The first number of the Onondaga (N. Y.) Journal, a new paper, contains 22 new advertisements for the sale of real estate by the Sheriff, and 25 by assignees, attorneys, &c. There are 27 sales advertised by the sheriff, in the Trenton papers.

A novel instrument, called a Domestic Telegraph, has been invented in Mass. Its object is to convey information by signal from the parlour to the kitchen, so as to obtain every thing which is usually wanted from one to the other, without calling or speaking. A dial is placed in the former, communicating by a wheel and wire or string with a similar wheel and dial in the latter. Each dial is inscribed with the names of the articles commonly in requisition; and a hand on one gives motion to an index on the other, which points to corresponding words, a small bell calling the attention of the domestic to the dial.

Although every letter in the alphabet from A to Z has done its duty, no one has borne the brunt of battle with more bravery than B. Brown beat the British at Bridgeswater,—while Bainbridge, Blakely, Burrows, the two Biddle, Beal, Budd, have battered John Bull, till it has become impossible for him not to believe, that if he does not behave better, we will, with bullets, bombs and bayonets, give him a belly full.

"I never judge from manner," (says Lord Byron,) "for I once had my pocket picked by the civildest gentleman I ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha."

Pride.—The proud man is a great fool, and loses what is his grand object. Instead of acquiring respect or regard, he renders himself contemptible.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

M. Editor—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Lee, who was so instrumental in aiding the cause of the colonies, during the revolutionary war, whose services demand the gratitude of every American. It was addressed to Patrick Henry, Esq. then Governor of Virginia, and though written more than forty years ago, will suit the present rage for titles very aptly.

"There is (says he) a barbarism crept in among us, that extremely shocks me. I mean those tinsel epithets with which we are so plastered:—*His Excellency*, and *His Honor*; the *Honorable President of Congress*, or the *Honorable Convention*, &c. &c. This fulsome, nauseating cant may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies; or to gratify the adulterated pride of *magnifici* in regal and pompous aristocracies; but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable; for my own part, I would as lief they should put rats-bane in my mouth, as the excellency with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address amongst the Romans! Marcus Tullius Cicero, Decimus Brutus imperitor, or Caio Marcellus Consul, than to *His Excellency* the Honorable General Noodle, or the Honorable John Doodle. My objections are, perhaps, trivial and whimsical; but for my soul I can't help stating them. If, therefore, I should sometimes address you without the *Excellency* stuck to it, you must not esteem it as a mark of personal, or official disrespect, but the reverse."

R. WASII,
A. FERGUSON,
JAMES H. PECK,
JAMES CLEMENS, Jr.
A. GAMBLE,

Committee.
St. Louis, 15th August, 1821.

UNITED STATES' BANK.
CHARLESTON, August 9.

The large capital of the United States Bank, and the great facilities which it enjoys, have all along embarrassed the operations of the State banks, where the latter had discounted too largely; but we had hoped that in the Atlantic States the evil had been overcome.

It appears, however, from the following letter, that the Planter's Bank at Savannah has found it necessary to apply to the United States' Bank to discontinue receiving their (the Planter's Bank) notes. This letter could never have been intended for publication. Its effect in print must be to deprecate the paper of the State Bank. It is obvious that their specific capital is not equal to their paper issues, and that they cannot redeem the

Aug. 17.—34d.

latter as required by the United States' Bank. Now if this be true, there is no occasion to ask of the U. S. Bank as a favour what their charter requires of them to do: that is, to refuse the notes of banks not paying specie. If, on the other hand, the Planter's Bank does pay its notes in specie, what is to be thought of its cautioning another bank against receiving payment from its debtors, and when perhaps the debtor may have none other to pay with?

Courier.

To ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. President pro. tem. of the Office Bank United States Savannah.

Planter's Bank, Savannah, S. June 25th, 1821.

Sir.—The Directors of this institution having come to the determination of annulling the agreement, now existing between it and the office of the Bank U. States, over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the sixty days notice, stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your board acquiesces, and the means possessed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith relieve all the paper you hold of ours.

In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your board to declare briefly our views and motives.

We wish you to *refuse our paper hereafter*; and I am instructed to request that from the date of the annullment of the present agreement, it may not be received in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment to avoid the alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the U. States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demands."

The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months experience, (during which every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead—(arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubts as to the policy they ought to pursue.

It is in vain that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if the paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office at a moment when it so crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar, also declines business.

From such a system there can follow but one result, and it irresistibly implants the directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the state institutions.

I am, respectfully yours, &c., R. RICHARDSON.

DIED

At the seat of John Trumbull, Esq. in Jefferson county, Mississippi, Mr. Daniel Nell Bradford, of Boston, Mass. and formerly a professor in Transylvania University.

THE TRUSTEES OF Transylvania University.

A QUAIN'T the public that the ensuing Session will open on the first day of October next. They avail themselves of the occasion to offer their congratulations on the continuance and increasing prosperity of the institution. They confidently hope that the generous patronage which it has experienced will not be withdrawn, all the good wishes about it, which the friends of science and literature have entertained will be completely accomplished. Depending as the institution does for an income exclusively, on public support, this patronage is indispensable to its success. The necessity of providing an adequate income has rendered it necessary to make a small addition to the price of tuition, which the trustees are pleased will be justly viewed by an enlightened and liberal community. The price of tuition has been fixed at fifty dollars for the college year, in the regular classes, and forty in the preparatory department, of which one third is payable, as heretofore, in advance; or, at the option of parents and guardians, by giving bond and loca security for the punctual payment of it as it becomes due. The trustees would earnestly indicate the absolute necessity of the strictest attention to this particular. The very considerable augmentation which has been made in the price of tuition will be more than compensated, as to those students who may live in common, by the reduced price of boarding there, which is only two dollars and a quarter per week, exclusive of some small incidental expenses. Those who prefer boarding in private families will have no difficulty in being well accommodated upon moderate terms.

Lexington, August 11, —35d.

The Lexington Brewery

IS now ready to receive barley, for which cash will be paid.—Also, wanted a good master of experience, to whom liberal wages will be given by

CONNELL & M'MAHON.

Sept. 6th 1821.—35d.

NOTICE.

THE debts due to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette from the 17th of October last, are placed in the hands of JOSEPH FICKLIN, who is authorised to collect and pay the debts due from said office.

I. T. CAVINS & Co.

Note.—The accounts due prior to the above 17th of October, are to be paid to I. T. CAVINS, who will visit the different counties, for the purpose of collecting what has been so long due.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity of FLOORING PLANK and SCANTLING for sale, at his farm, seven miles north of Lexington, and will undertake to fill any bill for scantling on a short notice. Prices reasonable for cash in hand.

Aug. 17.—34d.

M. FLOURNEY.

Office of the Com. Gen. of Subsistence, Washington, August 1, 1821.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of October next, for the supply of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

900 barrels pork

1875 do fine flour

10500 gallons proof whiskey

825 bushels beans

13200 pounds good hard soap

4950 lbs good hard tallow candles

210 bushels salt

3600 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Sackett's Harbour.

600 barrels pork

1250 do fine flour

6800 gallons proof whiskey

550 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

3300 do good hard tallow candles

140 bushels salt

2200 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Plattsburgh.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Watervliet.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Boston.

300 barrels Boston No. 1 pork, full hooped

625 do fine flour

5500 gallons proof whiskey

5280 lbs good hard soap

1650 do good hard tallow candles

70 bushels salt

1200 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

600 barrels pork

1250 do fine flour

7000 lbs good proof whiskey

550 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

140 bushels salt

2400 gallons good vinegar

The whole on the 15th of May, 1822.

At Port Armstrong, Mississippi.

600 barrels pork

1250 do fine flour

685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans

880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt

Poet's Corner.

The following Masonic Hymn, so distinguished for its piety and devout sublimity was sung with enthusiastic applause at Church Hill on the 23d of June last at the Masonic procession in commemoration of St John, and is now published at the request of many of the Brethren who heard and admired it.

A MASONIC HYMN.

By the Honorable Brother ROBERT WRIGHT.
Hail Great JEHOVAH, God of Love,
Whom heaven and earth adore,
Hosannas sung to him above,
His love divine implore.

His holy laws let all obey,
Inscribed on every heart;
His glory sing by night and day,
To every soul imprint.

No sect shall e'er, with impious sway,
Our Mystic union break;
Jehovah's standard we'll display,
And that we'll ne'er forsake.

To man we'll yield a brother's love,
The great command of heaven,
Created by one God above,
Cemented by his leave.

In every age, in every clime,
Jehovah was the same,
To all, he taught his law divine,
To glorify his name.

Let us proclaim that God of Love,
Who doth our hearts entwine;
His standard bear to realms above,
The infinite sublime.

WISHES.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.
Now give me but a cot that's good,
In some great town's neighbourhood;
A garden where the winds may play,
Fresh from the blue hills far away;
And wanton with such trees as bear
Their loads of green through all the year,
Laurel and dusky JUNiper;
So may some friends whose social talk
I love, there take their walk,
And spend a frequent holiday.

And may I own a quiet room,
Where the morning sun may come,
Stored with books of poesy,
Tale, science, old morality,
Fable and divine history,
Hanged in separate cases round,
Each with living marble crowned.

And one I'd have, whose heaving breast
Should rock me mightily to my rest,
By holy chords bound fast to me,
Faster by Love's sweet sorcery.

She should be a woman who
(Graceful without much endeavour)
Could praise or excuse all I do,
And love me ever
I'd have her thoughts fair, and her skin
White as the white soul within;
And her fringed eyes of darkest blue,
Which the great soul looketh through,
Like heaven's own gates cerulean.

Miscellang.

EXTRACT FROM
"A LETTER FROM THE KING TO HIS
PEOPLE."
(Concluded.)

Carlton Palace, Dec. 1, 1820.

It was the same generous feeling which induced my Royal Father to adopt, as a previous step, my proposal of a private and confidential inquiry, in a matter, where less considerate conduct might, at once, have transferred the cause of offence to a public tribunal. Throughout the whole of this affair, her Royal Highness was treated with a delicacy suitable to the peculiarity of her situation, to which every, and the most generous consideration was paid. Her Royal Highness was aware of it, and at the moment felt herself so treated.

Dir I, upon this occasion, dissent from the line of conduct recommended to be pursued? No. Did I interfere with the duties of the noble lords commissioners upon the occasion? No. Did I, as a husband, cease to perform the terms of separation, even after the imperious necessity which had devolved upon me as Prince of Wales, of requiring indemnity for the succession to the throne? No.

I assert that, in the conflicting duties imposed upon me as a husband, and as Prince of Wales, when the abdication of my royal parent was deemed sufficient for the occasion, I acquiesced.—Nor, on a subsequent occasion, did I hesitate to pay the debts of the illustrious person in question, in her character of my wife. Nay, more, I carried still further the spirit of conciliation, and proof of my acquiescence in the result of such investigation, by the subsequent advance to honour and distinction of one of the parties implicated criminally in the Prince of Wales.

Am I, therefore, on the occasion, the avowed approver of the result of the inquiry; and do I stand convicted, either of being regardless of my own honour, or of being satisfied that the accusation was overstrained?

When the Princess of Wales had received the admontitory letter of 1806, no complaint was made at the time by her, either against its justice, or the mode in which the inquiry had been conducted. It was reported to revive the painful subject seven years after its occurrence; and to attack the proceedings, as well as the intermediate restraint which had been imposed on the intercourse of the princess with our daughter, in a letter dated early in 1813, addressed to me as Regent of these united kingdoms. That letter, containing a matter of complaint deserving of inquiry, was submitted, without regard to the personally offensive remarks contained in it, to several dignitaries of the church and of the law. Upon this second report, the restriction alluded to was still continued, and the aspersions cast upon the testimony of certain witnesses connected with the inquiry of 1806, were pronounced to be wholly groundless, and without the slightest support of proof.

It is important for me to draw your attention to the circumstance, that the

two reports were drawn up by noblemen of differing political sentiments, accusomed to constant parliamentary opposition: if therefore from such an ordeal, the proceedings of 1806 have escaped censure, and consequently became stampered with a character of fair and impartial justice, I have a right to demand, and do demand, a full and complete acquittal from all those false and unprincipled motives, by which my conduct has been stigmatized; I plead guilty only of one motive, that of preserving to my daughter her rights, and protecting the purity of succession to the throne of my ancestors.

Had the result of this second report, produced by a set of political reasoners wholly opposed to the first commissioners, varied from the report of such commissioners; but I brought home to the witnesses upon the former occasion, any charge of perjury, or have elicited any trace of unworthy motive, or corruptly contrived evidence; it would have been my unavoidable duty, as Regent, and the office most pleasing to me as a husband and man, to have revived that inquiry, and to have punished the guilty participants in it; and besides, it was at all times open to the princess to bring her accusers before the tribunals of her country. Unless therefore every principle of civilized conduct has been violated by me, and I alone have proceeded upon impulses different from all mankind, surely, at my account, I must have rejoiced at any elucidation that had sprung up, had it been only for the mere selfish purpose of wiping from myself the mortification of such recorded aspersions—Was it to be supposed, that I should tamely cover myself with the mantle of my own shame, could I have hid in my power to destroy every thread of the garment? I should have deserved the scorn of the age, and ill merited the allegiance of my father's subjects, could I have hesitated one moment in following the minutest ray which might detect the mystery of 1806, and completely clear her Royal Highness from those charges.

I have thus brought down the material circumstances of my unhappy marriage to the period of the departure of her Royal Highness for the continent: the transactions in themselves, however unfortunate, are plain and simple, easily understood, and as capable of explanation, when viewed without any tendency to party or faction. The incidents may be thus briefly stated:

1. Our private separation.
2. Our public separation.
3. The interval between our public separation and the inquiry of 1806.

4. The complaint of the Princess in 1813, as to the restricted intercourse between herself and daughter.
5. The retirement of the Princess to the continent.

The first point (the reasons of our private separation) it does not become me to explain; her Royal Highness might, if she had so pleased, have claimed in the proper court, the restitution of her conjugal rights; such a proceeding would have produced an explanation.

As to the second point, we separated upon terms mutually understood, and to which the Princess added herself a temporary condition; those terms have been by me inviolably preserved—as a husband, I enable my wife to maintain the dignity of her rank and station as Princess of Wales; I visited her separation with no pecuniary privations, but on the contrary paid for her debts exceeding her means of expenditure to the amount of forty-nine thousand pounds, the government of the country at the same time liquidating a further sum of thirty-one thousand pounds.

As to the third point, the preceding remarks in part apply. On the subject of the actual inquiry, I may be allowed to say, that a Prince of Wales is born with certain rights previously created, as a line of duty to be by him fulfilled.—The preservation of the chastity of his wife, with a view to the purity of the succession, is one of those duties. When, therefore, in consequence of rumours too loud and too deep to remain unheard, I demanded an inquiry, as part of the duty of my high birth and national rank—I submitted the case to the responsible minister of the crown: I acquiesced in the sentence passed upon the termination of the inquiry, and bowed to the decision which had been pronounced by the warm and zealous friend of the Princess, who was judge upon the occasion.

As to the fourth point, I endeavoured by every means in my power to prevent our disputes from taking a political turn, embarrassing to the government of the country, and I most particularly aimed at preserving in the mind of the Princess Charlotte, a neutrality on the delicate occasion; the restriction imposed on the intercourse between the Princess, and her daughter was connected with the system of her education, which by law rested with the sovereign. When, on a subsequent period in 1813, the Princess of Wales addressed to me, as Regent, a letter alluding to such restriction, and also the proceeding of 1806, almost grown out of recollection, I submitted such letter to noblemen, differing in political opinion from those who had on the former occasion made a report on the conduct of the Princess, the result of this re-inquiry produced no change, no imputation on the former statements and evidence, and I still continued to consider the affair as one of domestic inconvenience; inasmuch as the succession to the throne was pronounced not to be endangered.

In private life, what would the friends of a married couple, so long divided as the Queen and myself have been, think of the conduct of a wife, who would wish to return to her husband, under circumstances such as have occurred between us? Would any female in England so

meanly conduct herself? Would any husband in England so take back a wife? If he would not, why should your king? If the female would not so return, why should the Queen? You will tell me, "To claim her rights." I reply that the Queen possesses no political rights, but certain prescribed prerogatives; those prerogatives are legally defined; their value, as personal advantage, can be ascertained; they can be enjoyed by the Queen as well absent as present. I have offered her an equivalent. You will tell me, that "she chooses to return to our country, and that I have no right to restrain her." The Queen has chosen to return, and by the laws of the realm must she now abide! The Queen is my subject.

I am now drawing towards the close of my letter, in which my faithful subjects and excellent fellow countrymen will, I trust, agree with me, not only that the difference existing between her Majesty and myself arose out of a domestic cause, and was solely of domestic nature; but that all the popular feeling which has been excited, has arisen from the political misdirection imposed upon the transaction; important to the nation only as it may be connected with their welfare. How that welfare can be promoted by forcing upon a loathing husband, an equally loathing wife, appears to me a problem in government not easily to be maintained in argument or proved by historical reference. If I am unhappy united to bad wife, or the Queen be under the caprice of a bad husband; provided these unpleasantries be confined within the limits of our personal conduct, and are not mixed up with the affairs of state, I see then no impediment to the due constitutional performance of my duties as a king; but on the contrary, if the people disturb my kingly office, and clog its executive and dignify with an unseasonable family bluster the chance is that the system of government may become ill-executed, greatly obstructed, or completely embarrassed. If such is the aim of the partisans of the Queen, I have then only to declare this my determination,

"That if the claims of the Queen can make no impression on me, upon their own merits, any political association which she may form to give weight to, or disprove such claims, will only call forth from me, as your king, a firmer defence of my rights, which are the rights of the constitution, under which I, the nobles and people, all alike find reciprocal protection."

Having thus given my opinion, I will now proceed to the subject of the sale of land. The President of the United States, WHEREAS the President of the United States, is authorized by law to cause certain LANDS of the United States to be offered for Sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that Public Sales for the disposal (according to law) of certain Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of Land in the District of Wooster, herefore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians and persons ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 2, 10 & 11
1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the U. States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act entitled "An act respecting the claim to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1805.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3
22, 16, 4 and 5

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11
15 and 16, in range 12

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14 East.
31 and 32, in range 15.

At the seat of Government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9 & 10, S. in range 19 west
5 to 10, 20
6, 9, 21
8, 14, 22

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in townships 6, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Hanceville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 23, in ranges 1 and 2 east.
15, 20, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.
22, 4 and 5.
15, 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10 west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, and 13 W.

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 18 to 21, in range 14, west.
15, 21, 15, 16 and 17.

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 19th day of April, in year 1821.

JAMES MONROE:
By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, by the 4th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of Public Lands," the President of the United States is authorized to cause all such lands which shall have reverted before the 1st day of July, 1820, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections and parts of sections heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which remained unsold at the time aforesaid, to be offered at public sale:

Having devoted some years in close application to the business, he feels himself capable, and is determined to deserve confidence, gives assurances that his medicines shall be genuine, of the best quality, and neatly & correctly put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted.

Lexington, July 19, 1821.—29-8t.

August 24, 1821.



E. M. PATTERSON, Apothecary and Druggist.

HAVING just commenced business in his Shop (MC CALLA'S OLD STAND) north east of the public square, in Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of

Medicines and other Articles

in his line, and expects still an additional quantity in a few days, making his assortment compleat.

Having devoted some years in close application to the business, he feels himself capable, and is determined to deserve confidence, gives assurances that his medicines shall be genuine, of the best quality, and neatly & correctly put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted.

Lexington, July 19, 1821.—29-8t.

August 24, 1821.

FRANCIS McALEAR.

Lexington, May 3, 1821.—18th Sun

RUN AWAY

FROM the undersigned living near Monroe, Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark

Malatto Boy named George,

About twenty-three